## VIETNAM

INFORMATION WEEKLY-E.O.: 46 TRAN HUNG DAO STREET, HANOI-DRVN

No. 299

Dec. 14

NFL:

A DECADE OF SUCCESSFUL STRUGGLE

(1960 - 1970)

PAGE 4

## APPEAL

## OF THE VIET NAM WORKERS' PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND DRVN GOVERNMENT

Dear fellow-countrymen and combatants throughout the country !

HE US imperialists' war of aggression against THE US imperialists' war of aggression against our country has been a very atrocious and iarge-scale colonial war. Our people's extrema and the season of th

the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

However, the US imperialists remain very stubhorn and bellicose. They have been speeding uptheir "Vietnamization" of the war and the very
brutal "pacification" program which in fact aim
at prolonging their aggressive war in the
southern part of our country. They have been
intensifying from the proper of the country of the country
of the Lao people. They sent their troops into
Cambodia, evineally trampling upon the independence, peace and neutrality of this kingdom.
betraying the interests of the American people
and sheen obstinately prolonging and expanding
the criminal war against the Vietnames people
and the other peoples of Indochina.

With present of our country and the property of our coun-

With regard to the northern part of our country, since early May 1970, the US imperialists have been carrying out a series of very serious acts of war. Recently, they stepped up their aerial recommissance, bombing, straling and

commando activities, committing new crimes against many densely populated areas, including some localities near Hanoi.

In order to conceal such crimes, the Nixon administration has launched a drive of lying propagands, making black white, in an attempt to deceive public opinion. While paying lip service to "peace" they have actually been pushing up war. They are bent on stalling all progress of the Paris Conference and have not shown any good will:

They have even brazenly fabricated the story of "inderstanding" to justify their reconnaisance flights and the bombings and shellings. They have shamelessly, spoken of "humanity" while more than one million American aggressor and puppet troops have been dragging our Fatherland through fire and sword, massacring our country men, herding tems of thousands of the country have been dragging to the desired the state of the

The US aggressors are still nurturing the illusion of preventing the North's support to the resistance of the South. The Victnamese nation is one. No force can stop the North Victnamese how showing their profound sentiments and discharging their sacred duty toward their Southern kindred!

The White House and Pentagon bosses have even blusteringly threatened with war and are plotting new military adventures against the

DRVN. The Victnamese people are perfectly aware that such frenzied deeds do not in the least spell out their strength. On the contrary, they only throw a stronger light on their dismalalure in their "Victnamization" in South Viet Nam and their piling difficulties in Indochina, in the United States itself and in the world. The in the United States itself and in the world. The very high level in their limited war of aggression in South Viet Nam and their war of destruction against the North, but they have met with shameful setbacks. Nixon and company must never forget that the staunch and somatically Victnamese people who are flighting for the properties of the contract of the co

Dear fellow-countrymen and combatants!

Our people andenty-derish peace but genuine peace can be obtained only if real independence and freedom are achieved. The sensible way to settle the Viet Nam issue has been shown by the ten-point overall solution and the eight the ten-point overall solution and the eight the solution of the registration of the Revisional Revolutionary Government of the Revisional Revolutionary of aggression against our country, infringing upon our sovereignty in disregard of the elementary principles of international law and challenging our people of international law and challenging our people of the Revolutional law and challenging our people we emphatically declars:

(Continued page 5)

## ORDER OF THE VIET NAM PEOPLE'S ARMY HIGH COMMAND

N response to the appeal of the Party Central Committee and the Government, the High Command of the Viet Nam People's Army orders the officers and men of the Infantry units, all services and branches of the armed forces, the military communication and transport units, the Young Volunteers units, the regional armed forces, the militia and soff-defence forces, where the property of the workers and employees of national defence establishments:



(Warsaw Treaty States' Statement)

HE Political Consolitative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states in its rigont session in Berlin issued on Dec. 2 a strong statement against the fresh US war acts against the DrWN, voicing full support to the legitimate resistance of the Indochinesse peoples. It said:

"In the recent period the United States of America has mounted new acts of aggreson against the DRVN. It has undertaken massive attacks on the territory of the DRVN.

"Such insolent deeds of the American imperialism have triggered off an outburst of mountains and the state of the state of

"The continuation of the predatory war in South Veit Num, the extension of armed intervention in ass, the disregard for the neutrality of cambodia and aggression against her, as well as the new barbaric air raids on the DRVN, are all links in a chain and parts of a policy designed to suppress the national liberation movement, to exercise brutal imperialist dictatorship, and to impose by armed force imperialist terms upon the peoples."

After pointing out that the US was fanning up tension in the Far East, too, the statement went on:

"The attempts of the American imperialists to break the will of the Vietnamese people, to intimidate them and bring them to their knees, have failed. US policy has experienced one of its greatest setbacks. The higher the US escalates its intervention, the more decisive will be the resistance of the heroic Vietnamese people, whom the socialist fraternal countries and all freedom-losing forces of the world have been giving warm support."

"The participants in the session," the statement emphasized, "severely condemned the aggressive actions of the US. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodis engaged in the battle for their freedom and independence and for their inalienable right to chart their own road of development according to their national interests and wishes and without any interference from outside. The socialist countries, acting in the spirit, typoletarian internationalism and eleminic profestarian internationalism and clienting the cause the people of Indochina all possible support in their resistance to armed imperialist interventions.

"They will continue to back the efforts of the Government of the DRVN, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, and the patriotic forces in Laos and Cambodia to bring about a speedy political settlement in Indochina.

"The socialist countries firmly believe in the triumph of the just cause of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. They appeal to the governments, political apad social organizations of all countries who have at heart peace and the freedom of the peoples to step up their support for the fighting peoples of Indochina."

## "Nixon Talks Peace, But Intensifies War"

Says Stockholm World Conference on Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia

THE Stockholm World Conference on Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia which ended on Nov.30 unanimously adopted a declaration on Indochina.

"The World Conference,"
the declaration said, "was
gravely concerned about the
aggravation of the situation
in Indochina following
deliberate US air attacks
against densely populated
areas of the DRVN.

"These extremely serious acts of war were a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and security of the DRVN and part of the US government's plan to intensify and extend the war of aggression in Indochina. They constituted an arrogant challenge to world public opinion.

"Added to other crimes committed in different parts of the Indochinese peninsula, they exposed the duplicity of the so-called peace proposals of the President of the

USA, in particular his latest initiative in five points. Nixon talks peace but intensifies the war against the peoples of Indochina who are fighting with unshakable determination and in a spirit of complete solidarity."

The declaration recalled the war crimes committed by US, satellite and puppet troops in South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, and went on to say:

"The International Conference on Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodie expressed the feelings of all men and women who cherish peace and justice in the world, when it denounced and condemned the US war of aggression in Indochina and its continuous deterioration. The US government will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences which result from its grave acts of war carried out against the Indochinese peoples, and in particular those concerning

the work of the Paris Conference.
"The Conference demand-

ed the ending, once and for all, of all acts of war against the DRVN as the US army has no right to trespass, for any period of time and in any period of time and in any way, on the smallest fraction of the territory of this sovereign state. The United States must respond seriously to the peace initiative of the PRG calborated in a spirit of obvious goodwill in the proposal in eight points put forward on Sept. 17, 1970. withdraw completely and unconditionally from South Viet Nam before June 30, 1971 its troops and those of the other countries of the American camp and cease all support for the war-mongering clique of Thieu, Ky and Khem in order to open the door to the formation of a coalition government which favours peace, independence,

(Continued base 8)

### 250th ANNIVERSARY OF AN 18th CENTURY GREAT VIETNAMESE PHYSICIAN (1720-1791)

THE 250th birth anniversary of Le Huu Trac, alias Hai Thuong Lan Ong , was observed with brilliance on Dec. 11.

In Hanef as well as in other provinces of North Viet Nam, physicians, cultural researchers and historians have carefully studied the works of that great medical man whose great quality has been held in high esteem. His tomb and the temple dedicated to his memory in the provinces of Hai Hung and Ha Tinh have been restored by the State.

Le Huu Trac was born on Dec. 11, 1720 into a family of mandarins and scholars in Hai Duong province. He devoted his life-time to the study and practice of medicine and left a treatise of 66 books in 28 volumes. In the Y Tong Tone Link, Truit of half-acentury of labour, he dealt with deontology, nedicinal plants and the Eastern method of the therapy.

A famous physician by his science and humanism, he was also a great Victnamese thinker and writer of the 18th century.

The Vietnamese people hold him in great respect and worship him in the Thang Long Temple of Medicine in Hanoi, dedicated to the masters of Vietnamese medicine.

\* An article about him will be carried in our forthcoming issue.

Hanoi Press Opinion

## A NEW SUCCESS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

THE history of the Oder-Neisse border dated back to some one thousand sign years when Poland came into being, and many a son of Poland had fought and laid down his life to restore it to his country.

That border was recognized by the German Democratic Republic right after her establishment in 1950, as a border of peace and friendship between her and Poland, two sister socialist countries. This fully illustrated the splendid nature of the socialist state of the GDR

In the last twenty years, however, various West German governments, in their revanchist, expansionist policy, have plotted the revision of the various post-war European borders among them the Oder-Neisse.

Today, the world balance has changed in favour of revolution, and against imperialism. The successful wars of resistance waged by the peoples of Viet Nam and the other peoples of Indochina against US aggression, for national salvation, have dealt heavy blows at the US imperialists' policy of war aggression, thus weakening the US-led imperialist camp. Now, in the impact of growing might of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the unity of the Warsaw member countries, the all-sided development of the GDR, the struggle of the working class and the progressive people

in West Germany, and the

failure of West Germany's

notorious new "Ost-Politik,

the German Federal Republic has been brought to sign a treaty with the Polish People's Republic recognizing the Oder-Neisse border which it had all the time tried to negate.

This is an achievement of the persistent effort of the PPR Government and people. It constitutes a stinging setback for the ambitious designs of the US imperialists and the West German revanchist militarist forces to revise the European map in defiance of the socialist countries.

This is also a gain of the West German progressive people in their movement for peace and security in Europe and against the most bellicist, reactionary tendencies of West German imperialism.

But the ruling circles in West Germany have not yet given up their revanchist and expansionist scheme, particularly their views upon the German Democratic Republic and West Berlin. They have not recognized the GDR, from the point of view of international law, and have been making use of the West Berlin problem to bargain with the Soviet Union.

Therefore, it continues to be a permanent duty of the German people, the other European peoples, and the peace-loving people the world over, to expose the schemes of the West German authorities, including their new

Nhan Dan (The People)
Dec. 9, 1970

# A SHORT HISTORY OF A VILLAGE

(Continue

The D.R.V.N.
is 25
years old

WITH the re-establishment of peace, Nam Hong, together with Hong, together with Hong, together with the rent reduction campaign in February 1955 and set to land reform in April of the same year. 552 hectares of land belonging to 5 landlords were confiscated or forcibly potic landlord, made his escape to the South with the troops of agression.

By March 1956, land reform had been completed. The land confiscated or forcibly purchased from landlords and all the communal land came into the possession of the peasants, at the rate of 1,728 sq. metres per capita-26 buffalces and oxen, 135 houses and hundreds of farm suplements were allotted to the poorest families. All debts were cancelled. The peasants'

II - THE PASSAGE TO COLLECTIVE EXPLOITATION

HEN the country embarked on the 3-year plan for conomic ransformation and development (1958-1966), Nam Hong began taking the path of stem. The first co-op grouping 12 peasant households with the highest class consciousness was set up at Ve hamlet in Spring 1958. It was also the first experimental co-op of Dong Anh district co-ops had been established in various hamlets. By the end of 1960, agricultural co-operativization had been in the main completed at a low level. From 1965, the

By mid-1955, with the merging of small-scale co-ops, Small-scale co-ops, Small-scale co-ops, Small-scale co-ops, Go-ops for the 4 hamlets-Tame My, Ve, Die and Dozi, totalling 943 peasant households (only 8 remained outside) with 4,729 members. These 4 co-ops organized 35 production brigades with a labour force comprising 7,19 women). Land under cultivation covered 558 hs, an average 1,179 sq. metres per hand. The haulig power was supplied by 1970 metres per hand. The haulig power was supplied by 1970 metres per hand. The haulid of 5 breeding farms, 5 storage depots and drying-yards, and 5 brick kilns. Apart from ploughs and harrows, there were 35 foot-worked rick treahers, 7 wim After the 1974, 45 Winter-Spring culti-vation, the financial situation

gave the following breakdown figures: Accumulation
und: 12,02,5 dong plus 720
kg of paddy rice; stockbreeding fund: 6,828 kg
op paddy rice and 3,1820 kg
of paddy rice fund:
3,330 kg of paddy rice; and
unblic welfare fund: 1,858
dong plus 3,328 kg of paddy
rice...

As elsewhere, collective farming at Nam Hong has merable difficulties have cropped up as far as management and farm technique are concerned. Anyhow, Nam Hong has remained true to its fine tradition. In the past, the villagers knew how to in defence of their home-land. Today, in the same spirit, they join efforts in collective farming for common benefit on the land they have recovered.

#### HYDRAULIC PROBLEMS

THE Nam Hong electric pumping station is connected with ditches and canals which run in straight lines like rolls of silk spreading out over the immense fields. The irrigation work named Ap Bac-Nam Hong was built with State assistance early in 1965 and completed in Pebruary 1964. It brings water to 14,000 ha of riceffields. Three big canals and a major water reservoir enframe Nam Hong while small ditches cut through its length and breadth like a checker

The village has put in a large amount of manpower to develop hydraulics. In 1963 alone, 21,750 man-day were spent on the Ap Bac—Nam Hong irrigation system to tackle 17,435 cubic metres of earth work. The achievements in the development of hydraulics at the village were much bigger:

49,236 cubic metres of earth work in 1963 and 46,623 cubic metres in 1964. By mid-1965, a relatively comprehensive bydraulic network had taken shape, providing water for the total acreage under crops (86% of the irrigation done effortless).

Village elders call it a

miracle because they say, in a thousand years, they had never seen water from a distant river flow up the ricefields. Formerly, when the rains falled, the only thing one could do was turn far remote. In 1955, village elders still raised money and planned a procession to Soc Son pagoda dozens of miles away to placate the goddess of rain. The local administration and mass organizations interceded in time against the masses have been mobilized to develop hydraulica, or to "replace Heaven in making rains" as goes their slogan.

The water problem solved, reduction has been progressgrown two crops a year instead of one as formerly. In 1955, only 35 bectaves were put under summer rice, and this was a game of hazard. In the 104-1965 the figure soared to 190. The average annual rice yield was 36 tons per hectare in 1964, 445 tons in 1965, and 445 tons in 1966 (5 tons over 20%) of the average annual rice average annual rice in 1964, 45 tons in 1966 (5 tons over 20%) of the average annual rice in 1964, 45 tons in 1965, and 48 tons in 1966 (5 tons over 20%) of the interesse in the rate of crop rotation:

1.5 in 1961, 1.8 in 1962, 2 in 1963 and 2.05 in 1964.

Water is very helo-

Water is very helpful to duck raising; in 1961 the whole village had 7,000 ducks; in the first 6 months of 1965 alone, the figure nearly 19,000 the way of the helpful to t

## A NEW ORIENTATION OF

THE guide told us that Nam Hong was now one of Hanol's main caterers. Its principal products are rice, pork and vegetables. Since 1965; its annual rice output has reached the region of 1,500 tons. The peak year was 1967, with 1,695 tons; as against only offer the region of 1,500 tons. The peak year was 1967, with 1,695 tons; as against only offer the region of 1,500 tons to 1,500 tons to 1,500 tons in 1970. The herd of 1981 numbers 2,780 this year (550 of them owned by the co-opp.) As far as market gardening is concerned, in 1964 co-op farmers raised vegetables only for family consumption, and the State

than 1:0 tons (chiefly aubergines, calabaches, pumpless and cucumbers). In 1906, the coop began truck farming on 19 ha. In 1970 the area was 80 ha, and the growers obtained 1,070 tons of vegetables ranging from tomatoes, onions and garlies, etc. Groundnuts and peach to the coop of the coop of

economic value and their prospects are encouraging. From 1963, a campaign was launched for planting trees along village lanes and ririgation canals for timber and coolness. In 1966, the co-ops began building their orchards to of the oldfolks. It have visited one build at Tang My in 1968. On an area covering more than one hectare, have been grown jack trees, longane trees, orange trees, white santalwood, and fir trees. Not the control of the son longane trees have been alternated with lines of other fruit trees. In Winter-Spring 1969-1909, the income from 1,000 dong. Thus a tree tender earns, 4 dong a day while the geheral daily pay at the co-op is only 0.6 dong.

Our old men disclose that the number of trees on private plots of land in the whole village is also very large: 28,000 fruit trees, of them 14,000 have yield fruit, 18,300 melias and 44,200 bamboo trees.

The development of production has been possible thanks to the combined application of related technical measures and good methods of management.

"Since February 1963," my guide told me, "we have carried out the campaign for improved techniques and management of the co-op. Towards the end of 1965, the outlook was bright.

"In farming techniques, in addition to hydraulic works which had been successfully attended to, attention was given to manuring; azollapinata and seabania cannabina (to to tos of green manure were obtained in the first half of 1965), to add to the sources of litter which were increasing as a result of the development of pig-rearing. We also made the most osilt from ponds. The use of chemical fertilizers was still limited. In 1965, it tons of chemical fertilizers was still immited. In 1965, it tons of chemical fertilizers was still immited. In 1965, it tons of chemical fertilizers was still contained were fed to every bectare of cultivity were every were ever

seeds, from 1905 the short term Nam Ninh rice strain was tried, making it possible to raise one more crop in the Summer-Autumn sea while the Moc Tuyen replaced the old Autumn rice strain on 50% of the total acreage with the achievement of an exceptionally high yield in the main Autumn crop (in 1965 rice yield was up by 0.9 ton per hectare compared with the previous year). New techniques were applied in the selection and treatment of seeds and in sowing and transplanting. Better farm implements also were made but were still far from satisfactory: improved weeders and improved carts were put to use By the end of 1065, electricity was available, marking a turning point for the next year. That year, visible progress was also made management, compared with the initial stage. The orienta tion of production was defined, and seasonal and yearly production program-mes were worked out. Labour organization and division of work being relatively stable, the co-ops began applying the "triple contract" \* system. Book-keeping became more accurate and distribution of according to socialist princi

"As to the problem of

## FACE TO US AGGRESSION A FTER a pause, the guide

FTER a pause, the guide continued, "In this trend, we would have made the continued, "In this trend, we would have made to the continued to th

"However, manpower was not too scanty in comparison with the acreage, and thanks to rational organization, not only had we been able to surmount most of the difficulties, but also succeeded in

(Continued page 5)

Production teams receive a determined area of riespicalls. With a set number of workdays and production cost, they must reach a fixed production target. A system of reward and penalties is applied in case production is above or below norm.

## A DECADE OF SUCCESSFUL STRUGGLE (1960 - 1970)

## Chronology

#### 1960

January 17: Victorious insur-rection in Ben Tre province: the pappet power was overthrown in many villages and replaced by selfmanaging people's committees; liber ation armed forces were set up.

From Ben Tre, the movement rapidly spread to other provinces Diem's authority was profoundly shaken in the countryside. Great agitation in urban centres. All the cession of uprisings during which the people carried out political actions and armed struggle and liberated many areas.

November 11: Abortive coup against Diem staged by officers and soldiers of the Saigon army.

December 20: Founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, with a program: Saigon administration, lackeys of the Americans), democracy, peace Americans), democracy, peace and neutrality.

#### 1061

In the first months:

Setting up of many associations and groupments affiliated to the NFL Association of Peace, Inde pendence and Reunification, con ed of militarymen of the Diemarmy, Students' and Pupils' Libera tion Association, the Democratic Party, the Radical Socialist Party the Women's Liberation Union, the Tay Nguyen Autonomy Movement, the Liberation Workers' Association, the Liberation Peasants' As sociation, religious organizations of Buddhists, Catholics, Cao Dai, Hos Hao, the Writers' and Artists' Union. The People's Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF) were established. Liberation provincial com-mittees were set up, including that of Saigon-Cholon.

May 13: Johnson - Diem com-nuniqué: The "special war" would begin against the people's forces.

August 1: The NFL expounded its neutrality policy.

otober: General Maxwell Taylor licked the war plan into shape. Throughout 1961, parallel with fierce actions waged within the country, the NFL began to establish relations with many international organizations.

#### Military Operations in 1961

With the perfecting of the Taylor-Staley "special war" plan, sweeps were stepped up in 1961 with 1,000 operations as against 700 in 1960. The US and Diem clique began to carry out heavy bombardments against some areas; particularly against some areas particularly when the provinces of Chau Doc and Long Kuyen were flooded in October 1961, the inhabitants were hard hit by bombings. Establish-ment of first stratègic hamlets."

Sabotage activities were carried out against North Viet Nam by Saigon especially trained comman-dos. All of them were captured.

The South Vict Nam people and the freshly established PLAF put up a political and armed fight; they harassed the enemy with small engagements, ambushes and onsets

against military posts. In the battles were fielded only small-sized units.

enemy troops (including 30,000 cans) put out of action.

#### 1962

January : Establishment of the Revolutionary People's Party.

February 1: First broadcast of

February 8: US operational com-mand set up in Saigon headed by General Harkins.

February 16: Opening of the First NFL National Congress; the 1960 program was endorsed and the assembly laid down a series of concrete policies. Appointment of the Central Committee headed by

April 5: South Vietnamese intellectuals thanked the 16 American in-tellectuals who had come out against Washington's bellicose policy

April 26: Professor Nguyen Van Hieu, member of the NFL Central Committee, headed a delegation paying friendship visits to various countries beginning with Czechoslowakia followed by other socialist countries, and Indonesia.

July 25: Setting up of an NFL permanent delegation in Cuba.

October: Visit to North Viet Nam of an NFL delegation headed by Prof. Nguyen Van Hieu.

#### Military Operations in 1962

After streamlining their military apparatus, the US-Diem clique launched big "mopping up" operations and tried to herd the population in thousands of "strategic hamlets":

- March: big operations in Eastern Nam Bo.

- April : Can The province.

- May: Phu Yen province (8 months running).

- June-July : around Saigon.

- August: in Western Nam Bo.

- September-December: D. Zone.

- October: Long An and Tay Ninh

All these campaigns were accompanied by bombardments and toxic chemical sprayings.

End of 1962 : American "advisnumbered 11,000.

Combining armed and political actions, fighting in all terrains—hilly regions as well as urban centres—the South Viet Nam people and PLAF foiled all these operations.

1062 battle-count .

- nearly 50,000 enemy troops (256 Americans) put out of action. - 200 planes and helicopters de-stroyed or damaged.

- 370 military vehicles (14 tanks) wrecked.

- many thousand "strategic hamlets" dismantled.

#### 1963

January 2: Ap Bac victory (see

Vietnamese People against US Imperialist Aggression held in Hanoi.

November 4 : Overthrown, Nguyen

Khanh was replaced by a civilian,

Tran Van Huong.

December: NFL permanent dele-

1965

January 21: Putsch in Saigon against Tran Van Huong.

February: Indochinese Peoples

Conference meeting in Phone Peoples' Conference meeting in Phone Penh issued a joint program of struggle against US imperialism.

February 7: Beginning of US air raids against the DRVN: US warplanes struck at many localities.

Cao Ky and Nguyen Chanh Thi overthrew Nguyen Khanh. New

students' demonstrations.

in South Viet Nam.

the North.

follows :

March 8: US marines

February 20 : New coup : Nguyen

March 6: Abortive coun in

April: NFL 5-point statement affirmed determination of people

and PLAF to fight US aggression, liberate South Viet Nam and protect

Johnson camouflaged his war efforts with a peace campaign (Baltimore speech).

May: New putsch failed in

PLAF victory at Ba Gia: the

disintegrating puppet army was relieved by US troops on the battlefield. A new stage began with the "limited war" strategy.

Military Operations in 1964 and Early 1965

The sweeps conducted by the Saigon

army in 1964 and early 1965 met with stiffer and stiffer resistance from the PLAF; heavily guarded

posts and military sectors were overrun one after the other. The most

important military operations were

1064

January: Counter-raid at Thanh
 Phu (Ben Tre province).

- February: Counter raids at Hau My (Plain of Reeds) and Binh Trung (My Tho). Attack on enemy posts at Long Thuan (Tay Ninh

- March: Counter-raid at My Phuoc (My Tho province).

- June: Counter-raid at Bang Lang (Plain of Reeds).

- July: Counter-raid at Vuon Thom (Long An).

Attack on commando training centres at Plei Krong (Kontum) and Nam Dong (Thua Thien).

Storming of Vinh Treo post (Can Tho) and the military sector of Cai Be (My Tho) and Go Quao

(Continued page 7)

military sector (Ca Mau).

Xinh (Quang Ngai).

- April: Onset on Vinh Thuan

- May: Counter-raid at Mang

January: Anti-war demonstrated in Saigon.

March: Setting up of an NFL permanent delegation in Algiers.

April - May: Fierce Buddhists' opposition to the Diem administra-tion in Hue and Saigon. Diem troops savagely cracked down on the dem-

June 11: Bonze Thich Quang Duc immolated himself by fire. Repression against Buddhists intensified, 700,000 people demonstrated in Saigon.

August: Hue students ransacked USIS office and seized the Radio station. More demonstrations erupted. Diem decreed a curfew. September: NFL announced leni-

ent measures for puppet armymen.
An NFL permanent delegation opened October : International TH Con

ference of Solidarity with South Vietnamese workers and people held November 1: On US orders, a military junta led by Duong Van Minh toppled Ngo Dinh Diem who was murdered together with his brother Ngo Dinh Nhu.

Many mass demonstrations broke in Saigon and others South

#### Military activities in 1963

On January 2, at Ap Bac, PLAF men inflicted on the Saigon forces a heavy setback, substantiating that the two trump-cards of the "special war" - helicopters and amphibious tanks - were vulnerable

#### 1964 - Early 1965

January: Second National Con gress of its ranks. NFL which broadened

In Saigon, Nguyen Khanh top-pled Duong Van Minh; instead of a military junta, the US tried a military-civilian tandem.

April: Setting up of an NFL permanent delegation in Berlin

May: Saigon administration stepped up repression against workers and urban toiling people.

August 5: US planes bombard d many localities of North Viet

August 16: New putsch in Saigon in which Nguyen Khanh discarded the civilian Nguyen Ton Hoan. Many mass demonstra-tion in Saigon against Nguyen Khanh. Minh-Khanh-Khiem military triumvirate set up by the US.

September 13: Failure of a new

Sept. 20-21: General strike involving 200,000 workers.

October: An NFL permanent dele-gation installed in Peking.

November: International Con-ference of Solidarity with the

(Continued from page 1)

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is an independent and sovereign state, a member of the socialist camp. The territory, air space and territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are inviolable. The US imperialists must definitively renounce all acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Our people are resolved to mete out well - deserved punishing blows to every rackless encroachment of theirs upon our sacred national rights.

More than ever before, faced with the new scheme of the US imperialists, our entire Party, people and army must further close their ranks and enhance their identity of mind, endeavour to carry out President Ho Chi Minh's sacred Testament, persist in, and step up, the resistance war, be determined to fight and to win and fight till all the US troops have been forced to withdraw and the puppet army and administration have been toppled, in order to liberate the South and protect the North and ultimately achieve the peaceful reunification of the country Our people are resolved to fight side by Cambodia until the US imperialists are driven out of the Indochinese peninsula.

Let the northern people and combatants, old and young, men and women, workers and co-op farmers, socialist intellectuals and all other labouring people, strengthen further their unity, give full scope to their patriotism and revolutionary heroism, heighten their vigilance, raise their combat-readiness and determination to wipe out the enemy, frustrate every war scheme of the US imperialists, zealously emulate one another in beasting production and practising thriftiness, fulfilling their labour duty on the fields, in factories and construction sites, raising their labour productivity, making greater en deavours in socialist construction, in order to

build the North into a solid and strong base, and fulfil the obligation of the great rear toward the great front.

Let the people and combatants in the Fourth Milliory Zone carry forward their tradition of undaunted struggle, accomplish with distinction every task assigned by the Party and the Government and live up to their role as the frontline of the socialist North.

Let the people and combatants in the heroic South, under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, from the jungle and mountain regions to the delta, from the countryside to the towns, dash forward in the flush of victory, make the most of the invincible strength of the people's war, attack and rise up continually in order to knock out many more military forces of the US and its puppets, baffle their "cation" plan, and completely thwart the namization" program of the US imperialists.

Let all members of the Viet Nam Workers' Party fulfil to the utmost their role as the vanguard in the fighting, production and other work, so as to be worthy of the trust the mass place in them, worthy being the leader and devotservant of the people, as Uncle Ho has taught

Let all members of the Ho Chi Minh Labour Youth Union fully accomplish their role as the shock force in all tasks, bring together all sections of the young people, be ready to join the armed forces, and to go anywhere they are needed by the Fatherland, stand ready to fight and to fulfil their production task with high

Let all overseas Vietnamese uphold the nation's tradition of patriotism and unflinching struggle by turning their hearts and minds t the homeland, contributing their best to the glorious cause of resistance against US aggression, for national salvation.

APPEAL OF THE VIET NAM WORKERS PARTY The 3,371 LUS Plane Downed in DRVN

> O December 6, the Quang Binh people's armed forces shot down an American drone while it was violat-American grone white it was violating the air space of the province, bringing the total of US aircraft downed since August 5, 1964 to 3,371.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries and our brothers and friends in all continents for their all-out sympathy and effective assistance to our people's resistance to US aggression and to our socialist construction. We appeal to the other countries in the socialist camp, the world people and the progressive peo-ple in the United States to strongly condemn, and stay the criminal hands of, the US imperialits and compell them to stop all war acts against the DRVN, to give up the war, withdraw completely and unconditionally US troops from South Viet Nam, and leave the South Vietnamese people to settle their own

However obstinute and bellicose US imperialism may be, it will certainly be completely defeated by our armed forces and people.

Whatever difficulties and hardships may lie ahead, our people's resistance against US aggrescomplete success.

For independence, freedom and socialism, For our glorious internationalist duty.

Let the people and combatants in the whole country march forward valiantly

Hanoi, December 10, 1970.

## ORDER ...

(Continued from page

2. To greatly increase their combat-readiness, both moral, ly and organizationally, work out concrete plans, train with a sense of urgency, stand ready to fight the enemy wherever, whenever, in whatever form and with whatever force the Be resolved and take the initiative in attacking the enemy

whenever they come and so with force and success. Detect enemy planes as soon as they enter our airspace, shoot them down when they fly in, hit them with the first rounds, bring down many of them on the spot and capture

many US air pirates. Be resolved to wipe out neatly and quickly enemy com-

3. Be determined to keep communication and transport open in all circumstances, and if necessary, clear the way to advance, push aside the enemy to move on, and always meet to the full and in time all the requirements of various battlefields.

4. Do everything to preserve the people's lives and property, socialist property and offices of the Party and Government, and strictly see to security and order.

5. Achieve unity and close co-ordination among the various A. Accureve unity and close co-ordination among the various arms and services, between the three kinds of armed forces, between the army and people, between the armed forces and the local Party and administrative organs, and strictly im-plement the army's orders and discipline, and all the poli-cies and laws of the State.

cies and laws of the State.

The High Command of the Viet Nam People's Army appeals to the people in all localities to be always prepared and stand shoulder visibulier visibuli

Holding high the "Determination to Fight and to Win" banner, giving full expression to our fine nature and tradition of "Loyalty to the Party, Devotion to the People," and acting upon President Ho Chi Minh's sacred Testand

For independence, freedom and national reunification,

For our noble internationalist duty.

Let all our armed forces courageously advance !

(Continued from page 3)

boosting production. First of all, good air defence work was done. Even when enemy ircraft were flying overh the villagers went on with the farming. Only when it had been ascertained that the enemy was to strike the locality did they take to manholes available every-where, right in houses, along the paths and in the rice fields, except for militiamen on combat duty, and members of observation, liaison, engiand first-aid teams

"To aid production, in 1966 and 1967 we purchased two 15-kw electric generators topo and top we purcusaed two 15-kw electric generators and six 4.8-bp electric more and six 4.8-bp electric motors for 16 to 2.8 bp electric motors for 18 to 2.8 bp electric mo ery, wood work and fitting) who were former co-op farm-ers from middle technical

"At the museum you can still see the worn-out rudi-mentary wooden plough and

## A Short History ...

the jagged knife which were used before Revolution.

"In the field of management, during the war years we paid great attention to strengthening the Party lead-ership at various economic management offices, especi-ally with regard to the pro-duction brigade commands; we concentrated our efforts on solving the difficulties in labour management; we at-tached great importance to the mastership of co-op memthe sense of responsibility; timely rewards and condign penalties were meted out on the basis of the overfulfilment or non-fulfilment of the "tricontract." Governmen icies on priority treatment and goods distribution concerning families of serv-icemen, war wounded and war martyrs were properly carried out. Drives were launched for the running of experimental plots and for the carrying out of intensive farming to achieve high yields and the targets set for agriculture: 5 tons of for agriculture: 5 tons of paddy, I man-year and 2 pigs for one hectare of cultivated land. We also saw to the delimiting of production areas and the rational use of the land so as to develop animal husbandry and properties out the and proportion out the various crops in the most advantageous fashion."

THE secretary of the village Party Committee posted me while showing me round the village's estate. This year's Autumn rice crop was quite good: the new rice strain developed low stems but heavy ears of grain. Pointing to a rice plot by the road-side, he said, "Without side, he said, "Without bombings, production in-creases again. There is every possibility that Autumn rice yield this year may be as high as the best crops in high as the best crops in fine the second of the war, yet we have succeeded in getting the usual rice supply; somewhere around 20 kg of paddy per capita per month. Since the emergence of the co-ops. The second of the co-ops of the second of the sec in the hardest years, our village kept supplying hun-dreds of tons of paddy in terms of tax payment and deliveries to the State (1967:

362 tons and 1969: 221 We approached an area dotted with ponds in the middle of the ricefields, and covering some 3.5 ha. I was told that plan was in hand for the building of a small lake where fish will be reared and around which trees planted. In the middle of the lake, a communal centre will be built.

(Concluded)

THE CIA tentacle of the US octopus operates in a half-overt manner, while the USAID (US Agenfor International Development) tentacle does not. USAID is housed in about one hundred buildings lying

in a vast compound surround-ed by a thick high wall in the centre of Vientiane. It is known to all Vientianese as it lays hands on everything related to the daily life of the inhabitants - rice, water, wages, prices, goods in Vientiane as well as other towns controlled by the Lao rightist elements. It is heavily protected by an army of guards recruited from Thai-land. Instead of uniforms they wear a livery and carry a bludgeon with a pistol bulging on their hips instead of

What kind of aid does the US grant to the Lao right-ist elements: Look at the T.28 planes flying over Viene, the tanks and armoured cars crowding the Chi-naimo barracks, the petrol tank farm and ammunition dumps in and around the to everyone.

Nevertheless the US persists in calling USAID an economic and financial aid organ and the USAID compound a "civilian" quarter.
If it is so why there are there so many radar poles, radio antennae, thick concrete-walled depots and plenty of ' quards " together with a swarm of military attachés of the US land force, air force and Navy. Asked why, Laos being a landlocked country, there are naval of ficers among the American military attachés in the US Embassy, an American diplo-Embassy, an American diplo-mat after some embarrass-ment pointed his finger at a map showing the Mekong River as if to say that there is water there, too.

That is why, despite all US assertions to the contrary, nobody in Vientiane would believe that USAID is a purely "economic" body. The Thai sentries simply say: "USAID passes are the only valid for admission into the compound even if the visitor is a high-ranking official in the government." Such paper-checkings do not frequently occur, because any visit to USAID is usually preceded by a US Embassy car. But once a vice-minister of the Vientiane government was summoned by the USAID director, his car was halted by a guard who wanted to compound even if the visitor by a guard who wanted to see his papers. He produced his vice-minister's creden-tials bearing a three-headed red elephant seal. But he was denied entry because he had no pass issued by the USAID

Fretting and fuming, the vice-minister heaved a sigh:
"A state in a state!" No. in the eyes of our Lao people this is a State treading on another state's neck.

The Vientianese call USAID by its true name: a

US military organ. In fact the USAID is fully equipped to become a US military command in Laos. There are in it plenty of American operational officers of the three services and DIA intelligence officers, All Vientian understand that plans cse understand that plans and orders of operations giv-en to all units of the right-ist army, from Vang Pao's bandits to the Vientiane regular troops, have to come from USAID.

Another important tentacle of the US octopus in Laos is the US Vientiane Embassy. It occupies a vast area near the " Black Tower, " in the

To have an idea of the To have an idea of the activities of this organ, first pay a visit to the various "ministries" and departments of the "Lao government."

After a stay in Laos, an American press correspondent said with envy: "I'd like to be a Lao citizen and work in a governmental office in Vientiane." In fact, in that capital city, all officials are in the habit of "week-ending." For high-ranking officials, the holiday begins on saturday morning Everyday, ministers, vice-ministers and department directors just turn up at their offices for a quarter of an hour to sign papers, or do not come at all. It will not make any difference topmost men in the government make a trip to the UN, the US for some months to deliver some speeches prepared before-hand by American experts from Hopkins or Columbia state universities, or to state universities, or to have a look at their dollar accounts in the "Bank of America." It often happens that some members of the ruling circles in Vientiane spend days and nights on end in a gambling den or dally for a few weeks with some of their concubines. They are certainly the idlest ministers, vice-ministers and department directors in the

Once, a minister said to one of his friends: "Come and see me from time to time." "When are you in?"

his friend asked.

"Well, any time," he replied. "But, don't come to my office. As a rule I am not there. Though I am concurrently in charge of home. If there are papers to sign, my clerks will bring them to my house."

A Western advisor to the Vientiane government said of these men: "They only want to bask in the sun, the lazybones !

To be frank, this is rather an unfair remark. In fact, what kind of work can they do as everything is seen to by the US Embassy? The latter runs a dual service to expedite all affairs for the ministries of the Vientiane government, just like the US military attaché's of-fice does the work of the Defence Ministry and the High Command of the Vientiane army.

The Vientianese can therefore witness a rather queer scene: while the various departments of the Vientiane government are dull and indolent like the Mekong River in the dry season, the US Embassy is bustling and bubbling like the waters of the Niaguara Fall. The Lao functionaries in

Vientiane like to repeat an old story: after the signing of the Geneva Agreement on Laos in 1962 and the forma-Laos in 1902 and the forma-tion of the tripartite coalition government, Quinim Pholse-na, the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent to the various embassies in Vien-tiane a note asking them to submit the lists of their diplomatic and non-diplomatic personnel. The lists drawn up by the foreign missions including those of socialist. neutral and western countries temized each about some dozen names of people entitled to diplomatic privileges. However, the US Embassy supplied a list of 300 with diplomatic status, while keeping mum about others. A simple calculation would put this number at one thou-sand (in 1962). At that time, implementing the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos, the US declared it had withdrawn from Laos about 700 men of its military service, but sent back to Vientiane (to mention only this city) about 1,000 omy this crey about 7,000 diplomatic agents. This was the time when the US hands were still tied up by many political commitments. After the CIA-masterminded assas-sination of Quinim Pholsena in April 1963 and the coup d'état overthrowing the tri-partite coalition government, none of the subsequent foreign ministers of the Vientiane government dare ask the American ambassador about the ten thousand Americans present in Laos.

To manage this big number of residents, the US Embassy must be very busy. Yes, but it has enough time to go in for other dealings. For instance, the officialdom and press circle in Vientiane believe that to keep the bigwigs of the Vientiane administration busy—as idleness is the root of all evils - the American ambassador tries to find entertain-ment for them, And American amusement includes of course gambling, women, drinking and opium. Once the Ameri-can Ambassador invited some high-ranking officials of the Lao government to play poker. A past master in "political poker," the Amer-ican envoy however seemed to be very awkward in handling the pack of fifty-two cards, and lost most of the time. Each time he lost, he raised the ante. So he was about some tens of thousand "kip" — twice or IN NOVEMBER

CCORDING to still incomplete data, in November 1970, the first month of the 1970-1971 dry season, the Lao Liberation Armed Forces put out of action 1, Lao enemy troops, seized and destroyed 35 fire-arms, 33 radio sets and a big quantity of war materials and downed or wrecked many US planes, KPL agency reported.

wreezeed many US planes, KPL agency reported.

The most\_remarkable successes were won in the Xieng Khoang—Pijinf of Jars area, where 700 adverse soldiers as the province of the free areas. In Sevannahet province, the Robert of the American Control of the Province of the Robert Patents of the Robert Patents were rushed, resulting in about one hundred puppet soldiers killed or wounded and an ammunition depot destroyed.

Another feat was achieved in the onests made on November 24 and 25 against 23 enemy positions planted in the liberated zone, which forced the pupped army out of many positions including a dozen posts in the Xieng Khoang—

#### NO PROGRESS IN ARRANGEMENTS FOR TWO PRINCES' PLENIPOTENTIARIES' MEETING

HE office of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic The following one can be a common to the can be appeared in Vientiate on Dec. I between This Souk Yongsak, special envoy of Prince Souphanouvong, and Prince Souronan Phouma, for continued discussion of the preparations for the forthcoming meeting between the plenipotentiaries of the two Princes at Khang Khay.

two Princes at Khang Khay.

"At the meeting," the communique said, "Tiao Souk Vongsak rejected Prince Souvanna Phouma's proposal for neutralization of a secure area within a radius of 15 km, and pointed out that the plenipotentiary of Prince Souphanouvong could not sit at the negotiation table at Khang Khay, "Isao Souk Vongsak put forward Prince Souphanouvong's initiative to shorten the periods for the suspension of the bombardments and other air activities in Sam Neus and Xiong Khoang provinces as follows: 10 days before, and the region of the suspension of the s

to see the meeting begin at an early date.

'In reply," the communique added, "Prince Souvanna Phouma said that he would study this new proposal of Prince Souphanouvong, However, he maintained his old and absurd demand for the so-called withdrawal of North Vietnameset troops from Laos as a pre-condition for the meeting."

"This shows that Prince Souvanna Phouma has not been freed from the pressure of the US and the ultra-reaction-aries and is still unwilling to get the meeting start at an early date, instead is seeking ways and means to delay it." the communique pointed out

three times the monthly salary of a minister or vice-minister

— out of pocket a night. The loser did not chafe but the winners were more eager to win. The officials in Vientiane were not unaware of this "losing game" trick; some wag quipped: "The American Ambassador 'wins' while losing'; to be plain, in this

game he could buy at a bargain the loyalty of money greedy officials. However, someone retorted that after all the American Ambassado did lose because he could corrupt only some sluggards scorned by all the Lao people, and with his trick he let out the cloven hoof of US im

VIET NAM COURIER



Khang Khay after US bombing.

November 19.0

## CAMBODIAN PATRIOTS HIT HARD

the Cambodian news agency AKI reported in

To forestall CNLAF attacks, Saigon and Phnom Penh troops launched in the last days of October numerous offensives with the participation of big groups of infantry, artil-lery, armoured cars and commandos against liberated areas of Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, Kratie and Kompong Cham provinces.

From October 26 to November 8 e From October 20 to November 8 in Memot (Kompong Cham province) and Snoul (Kratie province) the patriotic forces frustrat-ed two operations codenamed "Total Vic-tory" taking a toll of over 1,700 Saigon sol-diers, destroying over 130 military whiles, including 100 tanks and armoured cars.

Following up this gain, on the night of Nov. 8 and 9 the liberation forces struck at adverse barracks in Snoul townlet (Kratie province), in the provincial capital and airfield of Kompong the provincial capital and airfield of Kompong Cham, in Trocung townlet as well as many other positions on Roads Nos 6 and (Kompong Cham provinced) so 6 and (Kompong Cham provinced) so 6 and provincial capital con these highways, entirely isolated the garrison of Kompong Cham provincial capital and put out of action hundreds of Lon Nol men. In the assault on pupper Battalion of Jear Trocung, and on the aerodrome of Kompong Cham, the liberation fighlers mowed down Cham, the liberation fighte nearly 800 adverse soldiers.

On Nov. 10, 11 and 12, enemy strongholds at Prey Totung, northwest of Peam Chikang, and around Taing Kauk were pounded and reinforcements came under withering fire from the patriots and lost hundreds of men.

From Nov. 13 to 22, liberation combatants put over 1,000 Lon Nol men out of action in engagements round Kompong Cham provincial capital. In total, from Nov. 9 to 22, more than 2,200 enemy troops were knocked out in Kompong Cham.

• While the enemy were beaten up in Kompong Cham and on Road No 6, the CNLAF conducted on the night of Nov. 20 a series of onslaughts on 12 enemy encampments in

N November the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces (CNLAF) mounted violent actions, foiled many enemy attempts and wiped out considerable Lon Nol forces, and wiped out considerable Lon Nol forces, and over 100 enemy casualties 15 km south of

• On the following night, the liberation fighters wrote off the Phnom Penh Battalion 255 at an arsenal near Kirirom and a bivou-acking company and blew up an important bridge on Road No 4.

On the night of Nov. 23, the Lon Nol Battalion 118 stationed near Kirirom was knocked off the charges by the patriotic forces. They captured 80 adverse men and seized a great quantity of weapons and ammunition.

In Kirirom area, throughout the Nov. 24 and 25 the CNLAF cut three Phnom Penh battalions to pieces. Kim Bunny, a command-er of one of these units, was reported missing.

In Kirirom alone, five enemy battalions with 2,500 men were put out of action, according to the Lon Nol army spokesman's

• In Kampot, on the nights of Nov. 20 and 21, the patriotic forces killed or wounded over 200 Lon Nol men, captured a number of others and collected a good deal of arms, and

• In Siemreap, on Nov. 24 they destroyed Battalion 31 in Puok townlet, about twenty kilometres northwest of its provincial

 On the Mekong River, military convoys were violently attacked. On the night of Nov. 20, 10 enemy ships were sunk or set ablaze in one action.

• In November the Cambodian patriotic forces incessantly stepped up their activities around and inside Phnom Penh, putting in utter disarray the ranks of the Lon Noi.

Sirik Matak citigue. The of Pecheniene, near Phnom Penh, exacted heavy adverse tolls.

The Lon Noi army also suffered other set-backs in Takeo, Kandal, Kompong Chhnang Ballambang provinces.

Battambang provinces.

Declaration on Cease-fire

## Mme Nguyen Thi Binh's New

94th Plenary Session of Paris Conference

on Viet Nam (Dec. 10, 1970)

ME Nguyen Thi Binh and Mr Xuan Thuy flayed Nixon adminis-tration's bellicosity con-demned US genocidal crimes in South Viet Nam and reaffirmed our people's resolve to resist to US aggression.

Baring US attempts to sabotage the Paris talks, Mr Xuan Thuy said that these could start only after the total and unconditional cessation of US bombings, strafings and other war acts against the DRVN, and that the Americans continued to break their own pledges. the Conference would be gravely threatened, for which the Nixon administration would be held respon-

Mme Nguyen Thi Binh made a declaration on a cease-fire the essentials of which are as follows:

I. A cease-fire will come into force between the South Viet Nam People's Libera-tion Armed Forces and the troops and military personnel of the US and the other foreign countries in the American camp immediately

after the US government declares to withdraw from South Viet Nam all troops and military personnel of the US and the other foreign the US and the other foreign countries of the American camp before June 30, 1971. The parties will immediately discuss measures to ensure safety for all withdrawing US troops and troops of the other foreign countries in the American camp and the release of captured military-

2. A cease-fire will be put into effect between the South Viet Nam People's Libera-tion Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Saigor administration immediately after the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and a Saigon administration without Thieu-Ky-Khiem that favours peace, independence, neutrality and democracy, have come to terms on the formation of an interim coa lition government including three components in order to organize general elections as stipulated in the RSVN PRG September 17, 1970

## A Decade...

(Continued from base A)

December: Attack on An Lao military sector (Binh Dinh).

Binh Gia battle (Ba Ria).

Popular in thesel - Signed on shinting on the car rates

During 1964, nearly 130,000 enemy troops including 2,000 GIs and satellite soldiers put out of action, 542 military vehicles including 141 tanks and armoured cars destroyed, 292 vessels and combat launches sunk or heavily damaged.

- January : Attack on MAAG headquarters.

-February: Onset on Pleiku airfield and American CP.

Assault on Viet An post (Quang Nam). Interception of two puppet battalions at Duong Lien (Nhong mountain pass).

Towards mid-1965, Washington had to reconcile itself to the total collapse of the "special war," militarily and politically.

March: Attack on US Embassy in - April: Counter-raid at Vinh Thuan (Rach Gia). STUNG TREN -May: Ba Ra -- Song Be (Bien Hoa) and Ba Gia (Quang Ngai) battles. SIEMREAP KOMPONG THOM (To be continued) TAN HIED JAHE 坐 Bridge blown up Phnompenh Enemy craft sunk 0 Adverse girfield pounded Lon Non-controlled areas assaulted Saigon troops-controlled areas under fire

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VIET NAM COURIER

# AT QUI NHON: 40,000-STRONG ANTI-US DEMONSTRATION

Pleasery Suspice

N the night of December 7 and throughout the following day, about 40,000 people at Qui Nhon town demonstrated against the GFs shooting dead little Nguyen Van Minh. 12, of the 180 De Buddhist school, foreign agencies reported. The corpse of the victim was carried in state through Qui Nhon streets to the chanting of the "US, go home" slogan.

Puppet policemen's tear-grenades and bladgeon blows injured some schoolboys but were unable to check the mounting anger of the townspeople who staged an uninterrupted demonstration during which they ransacked a shop patronized by GIs, burnt a jeep, threw stones at American servicemen and US bases. In some localities, American civil servants had to climb on top of their houses and call for choppers to evacuate them. A curfew was ordered, and pupils at Qui Nhon went on a school strike while all the GIs were confined to their barracks.

Anti-US feeling recently has run high in all South Viet Nam towns and cities and found expression in many actions like the early June exhibitions by Saigon and Hue students of tear-greade splinters and hebnailed shoes "made in USA" with such captions as "These US-made shoes are trampling on our soil!" Far from appearing for the first time in Qui Nhon, the "USA go home" slogan has been seen in a great.

number of demonstrations in South Viet Nam towns together with others like ''B.5.2, poverty, injustice, pandering, prostitution, are products of American civilization in Viet Nam,' "Vietmanization is war prolongation," "End the nasty war now!," "Allied troops, go home!," "Long live VN's self-determination right."

The US war of aggression, with "Vietnamization," has worsered the plight of South Vietnamee. The Gis' overbearing behaviour, their outrages against women the fatal car accidents caused by them, have fanned up the indignation of South Vietnamee. Recently, the "Doplar Front for Peace," the "Movement for Women's Right to Live," the "Movement of Mobilization for the Setting Up of a Progressive National Force" have made their appearance, warmly welcomed by all strata of the townspeople. It is therefore easy to explain the size of the popular outburst in Qui Nhon town on the occasion of a child's murder.

So long as Nixon continues to prolong the Viet Nam war, the Thieu-Ky-Khiem junta to be at US beek and call and to massacre their fellow-comtrymen, the US expelitionary forces to operate in South Viet Nam and the US and quislings to commit crimes there, widespread social trepidation in that part of our country will not abate.



### TAN HIEP JAILERS USE CHEMICALS ON THE DETAINEES

The two women with bandages on their arms and feet are prisoners at Tan Hiep and victims of savage atrocities on Nov. 29.

According to AP of Dec. 2, on the above-mentioned day, the jail's uarders resorted to tear-grenades, chemical solutions and acid against the innates who were rising up against the hard regime there. These ties, among the wounded women, were most seriously burnt.

## MILITARY ACTIVITIES

# PLAF STRIKE HARD IN THE MEKONG DELTA AND INFLICT SEVERE PUNISHMENT ON PAK JUNG HI MERCENARIES AT PHU YEN

In Mekona Delta

N December 4, PLAF of RachGia province mount-cd three actions; on the CP of a US riverine task force on Xeo Ro canal, putting out of action all American technicians and GIs; on an operational base of puppet troops near Xeo Ro canal, destroying a CP of "bao as" troops: 3 companies of policemen, spies and commandos wipped out; and on Saigon troops engaged in a sweep; 2 vessels sunk; 4 others burnt, a battalian of Regiment 33, pupper Division 3 riberedly depleted, and a number of combat launches damaged.

In Can The province, on December 3, PLAF men hammered at Lau Ba post of the enemy defence line on Cai Son river and completely wiped out "bao an" Company 404.

In Ca Man province, on the night of November 20, the enemy had 4 war vessels sunk or burnt and took 100 casualties.

In Ben Tre province, from the night of Nov. 21 to 24, the guerillas and regional tapops stormed the CP of puppet Regiment 10 at Ben Tranh market and the troops escorting a "pacification" team: 100 enemy casualties.

In Sec Trang province: the PLAF fought two battles in Phuoc Long district, and knocked out two "hao an" companies, sank 5 combat launches and battered another unit.

#### Central Trung Bo:

N Phu Yen province, on the night of Dec. 1, in retaliation on the South Korean troops for their mass murder of 150 locals, the PLAF put out of action over 100 of them.

In Bink Tuy province, on Nov. 28 and 29, the CP of Ham Tan military sector was overrun: 1 "hao as " company was written off the muster roll, and another company coming to the receue of the beleaguered garrison was ambushed with heavy 16sses.

#### Western High Plateaux :

N. Tuyen Due province, on the night of Nov. 28, PLAF men flattened Nam Son post, Due Trong district, and bombarded Cam Ly arifield, as enemy gun emplacement at Tan Lac and a puppet unit at Van Thanh hamlet.

In Gia Lai province, on Nov. 21 in an ambush on the section of Road No. 19 from An Khe to Pleiku, PLAF men wiped out a convoy of 42 adverse military vehicles.

## Nixon Talks ...

(Continued from page 2)

The declaration expressed support for the March 6, 1970 five-point political solution of the Lao Patriotic Front and the five-points of the declaration by the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Nordogn Shanouk, of March 125, 1970 and added. "The conference underlined the fact that during the past months the Nixos Government had on the one hand extended and stopped up its war of aggression against the ders Indochinese peoples and, on the other hand, multiplied

its demagogical and decep-

tive peace proposals in order

to pacify American and world

public opinion. This dupery an undeniable proof of weakness — succeeded at the beginning to a certain degree in creating illusions and sowing confusion, but it will certainly be unmasked and finally can only lead to a still greater isolation of the US aggressors and to still greater difficulties for them.

"The Conference launched pulgorial to world public opinion to start broad and powerful mass actions in all countries to condemn the double-dealing of the US government and force it to put an immediate end to this war of aggression in Indochina."